THE

WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

" Of those men who have overturned the Liberties of Republics, the greatest number
" have begun their career by paying an obsequious court to the People—commencing
" DEMAGOGUES, and ending TYRANTS." HAMILTON.

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DEMAGOGUE HUNTING.

NO. III.

(Continued from page 161.)

" To attack vices in the abstract may be safe fighting indeed, but it is fighting with shadows."—*Pope's letter to Arbuthnot.*

There are, perhaps, no terms in the English language, respecting which, the ideas of mankind are more variant, than in those which relate to *personal abuse and scurrility*. The bold and unprincipled votary of ambition, who is wading to eminence through every species of crime, the moment he finds himself exposed to the shaft of the satyrist, sets up a hue and cry about shameful personalities, and tells us that it is a disgrace to the country, and a stigma on society, that such *abuse* should be tolerated.

We fully and freely agree with the apologists of Jefferson, Duane, & Co. that the publications which appear in the American newspapers, are a disgrace to the American public; but this disgrace ought to light exclusively on those *who support political scoundrels, knowing them to be such*, and thus oblige their opponents to enter the lists with men they despise, and to whom the language which would be decorous in accosting *gentlemen*, is not applicable.

We are told that the English newspapers are less replete with personal attacks than the American. This *may be* true; but it does not follow that the treatment which would be correct in opposition to the leading democratic characters on that side of the Atlantic, would be so on this.

America has become a sort of " rogue's asylum." The scum, the froth of Europe is poured upon us. As Mr. Moore, an Irishman, expresses it, the federal editors have to contend with

" The motley dregs of every distant clime,
Each blast of anarchy, and taint of crime,
Which Europe shakes from her perturbed sphere,
In full malignity to rankle here."

These *animals*, many of whom, as a paddy said, or might have said, if they had *lived* at home till this time, would have been *hung* years since, make their way to America, and *here*, all at once, set up for *gentlemen*, forsooth, and undertake to palm themselves on the public as such! And these creatures, and their satellites, your right worshipful native American men of candour, are open-mouthed about *civility*, and would have you consider them as *gentlemen*-opponents to federal editors.

When we read the effusions of one of your mincing half-way men of candour, exerting himself by way of being polite to an opponent, whom he knows to be totally destitute of principle, moral, or political; and who is, in fact, a fitter object for the notice of the beadle or the hangman, than the satyrist; the following scene from Shakspeare's " *Measure for Measure*," has frequently forced itself upon us:—

Enter ABHORSON.

Abhorson.—Sirrah, bring Barnardine hither.

Clown.—Master Barnadine! you must rise and be *hang'd*, master Barnadine!

Abhorson.—What, ho! Barnadine!

Barnadine.—(Within.) A pox o' your throats! Who makes that noise there? What are you?

Clown.—Your friend, Sir, *the hangman*:

You must be so good, Sir, to rise and be put to death!

The attempt of federal editors to be civil to men who deserve to be hooted out of the society of honest men, appears to me as foolish as the absurd civility of Shakspeare's clown on this occasion. They seem to say, "you must be so GOOD, Sir, to rise and *be put to death!*"

We are sometimes referred to English political writings of a controversial nature, for samples of decency, mixed with a due degree of severity. But English political writers had a different class of men for their opponents. Had the antagonists of Burke and Junius, been your Cheethams, your Duanes, they would have "thundered upon them." They would have treated them as the jacobins of this country, and indeed of all countries, deserve to be treated as *traitors*. Not merely traitors to this or that particular government, but as the enemies of mankind. Men who maintain principles, which are incompatible with the existence of civilized society. Men, who *are waging war with human nature.*

Burke, who *staid the plague* of French revolutionary principles in England, did not hesitate to denounce openly by name, the villains of faction. He *spoke daggers*, and thus prevented the necessity of *using* them. He unmasked the pseudo-patriot, and dragged him as a culprit before the tribunal of the public.

The stuff of *not men, but measures,** formed no part of that great man's political creed.

Perhaps the most energetic and effective newspaper that ever was published in any country, was the *Anti-Jacobin, or Weekly Examiner*, commenced in London some time in the year 1797, and continued, if we mistake not, two years. This was said to be edited by William Gifford, Esq. the famous author of the Baviad and Mæviad, a translation of Juvenal, &c. &c. and its columns were enriched by the productions of the first statesmen and scholars of the age. In the prospectus to that paper, the editor makes no canting pretensions to candour, but declares his intention to treat his political opponents in a manner, which could be justified only by the nature of the contest, and the characters of his adversaries: These were jacobin editors of newspapers, men who were conspiring against society, and attempting to bring England under the domination of a horde of intriguing, unprincipled, and ferocious conspirators.

"Fellows, who had conspir'd to level,
With that arch-democrat, the devil,
Tear up the pillars of society,
Pull down the fabric of propriety,
Give meek-ey'd Piety a flogging,
And send Morality a jogging."

The writers for that paper were sensible, that with their political opponents, the *end* justified the *means*—that the unprincipled monsters of jacobinism could not be foiled by ordinary weapons—that they had no claims as *gentlemen*, and no right to complain if they were treated like *ruffians*. They knew that English jacobins were at heart tyrants, but by nature fitted for nothing but the lash. They had no expectation of reforming the leaders of that horrible sect, and their object was to unmask the banditti, and drag them reluctant before the tribunal of the public, to be branded with scorn, and stamped with the broad seal of infamy. They were sensible of the important truth, which is well couched in the following lines:—

"Tender handed, press a nettle,
"And it stings you for your pains,
"Squeeze it like a man of mettle,
"And it soft as silk remains.

"'Tis the same with *vulgar* natures;
"Use them kindly, they *rebel*;
"But be rough as nutmeg-graters,
"And the rogues *obey you well.*"

* It is an advantage to all narrow wisdom and narrow morals, that their maxims have a plausible air; and on a cursory view, appear equal to first principles. They are light and portable. They are as current as copper coin; and about as valuable. They serve equally the first capacities, and the lowest; and they are at least, as useful to the worst men as the best. Of this stamp is the cant of *not men, but measures*; a sort of chain, by which many people get loose from every honourable engagement.—Burke's *Thoughts on the cause of the present discontents.*

Accordingly, when they had to contradict downright unblushing falsehoods, which had no colour or foundation, and which the writers must have known to be falsehoods at the time they were written, they headed the refutation with "LIES," in staring capitals. When their jacobin opponents took for their ground-work, facts, which were in substance true, but coloured and distorted so as to take away all semblance of their real nature and character, they prefaced their remarks with "MISREPRESENTATIONS." Those falsehoods which might be charitably imputed to venial causes, and which implicated the head rather than the heart of the authors, were refuted under the softened name of "MISTAKES."

To each accusation of this nature, the conductor of the Anti-Jacobin newspaper affixed the name and date of the publication in which the "LIE," the "MISTAKE," or the "MISREPRESENTATION," made its original appearance; and in this way brought the charge home to the mischievous demagogues, who first attempted to palm the deceptions on the public.

The good effects of this system of attack on the phalanx of jacobin scribblers, became immediately visible. England was snatched as a brand from the all-consuming flame of jacobinism; rescued from the fangs of an "irrational, unprincipled, proscribing, plundering, ferocious, bloody, and tyrannical democracy." The talisman of truth, as displayed in the Anti-Jacobin, like the spear of Ithuriel, bewrayed and confounded the emissaries of France who fled, murmuring like their prototype of old, when menaced by the might of Gabriel.

If this system of attack was found eligible in England, where the powers of lying editors of newspapers, in consequence of society being barricaded against their efforts, were much more limited than in America, it might, with eminent propriety, be adopted in this country. Here we have seen the founders of our national independence, the fathers of our country, *lied down*, and the country brought to the brink of ruin by the reiterated falsehoods invented and circulated principally by unprincipled outcasts from Europe. The political career of the Duanes and Cheethams, who delude and degrade the people, has afforded examples of successful villainy, which ought not to descend as precedents to posterity. Not a falsehood of these PUBLIC LIARS, ought to pass uncontradicted; and every repetition of them ought to be followed by their refutation. Otherwise the maxim will become common, and will be acted on to the ruin of America, that there is *no honesty in politics*, and our political competitions will be a mere *scuffle of scoundrels*, and men of *integrity* will be crowded from the political *arena*.

Impressed with these sentiments, we are sorry to observe too many of our brother federal editors, luke-warm in their opposition to the caitiffs of faction, and flattering them the moment they condescend to *assume* the garb of honesty, although they have every reason to believe that is intended merely as a cloak of deception. The leaders of the unprincipled faction now in power, *must come down*—they have betrayed, and are betraying the nation. If they should be successful in their villainy, policy will induce the candidates for public office hereafter to imitate their example. No *honest man* can think of a competition in the scramble for power, and the first qualification for an office in the United States will be, to serve an apprenticeship to the art of *political lying*, and the second, to steal certificates, like Leib, or hogs, like McFarland.

It is notorious, that the men of talents and integrity in America, are denounced and thrown out of employment for no other reason, but because they possess *talents* and *integrity*. And yet we are called on by our canting votaries of candor to be mighty mild and modest in our opposition to men, who, besides having hunted down our most able and honest men, are pioneers to the cut-throat ruffians of Bonaparte.

Here is an incendiary with a torch in his hand, beckoning to his compeers

from France to come and scour and fire our cities! But. say your *candid gentlemen*, be careful how you call that fellow by any improper or hard names, because you are letting yourself down, and becoming very vulgar! Still, with the leave of Mr. Candour, we shall be a little lower when we come to bleed under the bayonets of Bonaparte's ruffians, and your civility is like that of the clown in Shakspeare, before mentioned.

But this incendiary has just turned about, and is an advocate for measures of defence. And why, think you?—He found that he could not stem the torrent of public indignation. He found that we were not quite sufficiently lulled and brutified by Circean draughts from the Citizen, and, therefore, he is, *all at once* reformed, and has become *almost* a true American.

With respect to making a man's private character the subject of newspaper discussion for political motives, we will offer our opinion.

This government, as it is in form the most free in the world, so on the other hand it gives the greatest scope to unprincipled men to wind their way into power. A duke of Orleans, although he was, doubtless, well described by the poet, when he said,

" *Egalite's* retrograde worth,
" Surpasses all praise or rehearsal,
" By scoundrels of ocean, or earth,
" Unrival'd—poltroon universal,"

could never have made himself very mischievous in a government, in which his station in society was irreversibly fixed. But when the bands of society are relaxed, it gives villains like Egalite, elbow-room, and it becomes necessary that their every motion be strictly watched. Duane, Cheetham, & Co. could effect but little in England of a mischievous tendency, where the pillars of society are placed on a firm pedestal; but here they can easily cause the whole fabric to tremble. It is, therefore, necessary, if we intend to preserve any thing like rational liberty, to meet these demagogues at every turning, and not permit a single *lie*, or fraud, to pass without contradiction, or exposure.

In this country, in which we have so much liberty to take care of, that it seems to be the duty of every man, like the dictators of Rome, *to see that the commonwealth receives no detriment*; we are bound to be more than commonly scrupulous relative to the private characters of individuals, who claim offices of public trust, or profit. For

These truths exemplified, we see
In minions of sedition,
No *rogue* in *private life* can be
An *honest politician*.

If this be granted, it becomes the more necessary that the *private characters* of men, acting, or claiming to act in a public capacity, should undergo a thorough ordeal. But the editors of newspapers who exhibit the evidence, ought to be sworn to tell the truth, and nothing but the truth, and if they are caught in *lies*, they ought not only to be considered as infamous, but rendered incapable of ever giving testimony. The man who bears false witness in a court of justice, at the most, merely injures an individual or two, but a *lying editor of a newspaper, may destroy a nation**.

Had it been fashionable in France in the very outset of their dreadful revolution, to write revolutionary Plutarchs, and strip the mask from those *bad men*, who pretended to be *good patriots*, it might, perhaps, have been possible for those reformers of the abuses of the old government, whose motives were pure, to have stopped at some point of *rational liberty*, and the nation might have been spared the horrors to which that event gave birth. We should not have heard a Frenchman and a democrat lament that " a great and enlightened people were mutilated,

* We could scarcely avoid falling into a horse laugh, on reading the following *soft* article in the " Republican Crisis," of the 26th ult. Speaking of something Mr. Holt had said, Mr. Mitchell, with much mincing modesty, asserts, " Now, though the expression be a harsh one, yet I must declare that the assertion is *a gross and unfounded falsehood*, and Mr. Holt knew so when he made it."

Now, why not call it *a lie* at once, without all this foolish circumlocution, like the clown in Shakspeare, with his " *Be so good*, Sir, to rise and be put to death!"

decimated, shot, drowned, and guillotined by their representatives;"—that public functionaries butchered those from whom they received their commissions;"—that "Rome had a series of tyrants in succession, or at least, at short intervals; but France had at once and the same instant, a host of Caligulas;"—that "Tacitus himself would have broken his pencil with regret, at not being able to paint all the crimes which sprung from the monstrous junction of the ferocious Robespierre, with the sanguinary Couthon; of the barbarous Billaud, with the gloomy Amur; of the tiger Collat, with the tiger Carrier; the cut-throat Dumas, with the cut-throat Coffinhall; and a thousand subalterns submissive to their orders." They would not have complained that "the waves of the ocean swelled with the mangled bodies which were secretly committed to the bosom of the Loire; blood flowing in torrents down the streets of every town; the dungeons of a hundred thousand bastiles, groaning under the weight of the victims with which they were encumbered *."

A *seasonable* process of *demagogue-hunting*, a timely exposure of the culprit journalists, the Cheethams, the Duanes, and the Austins, who, by their lying and flagitious publications, paved the way to the commission of those atrocities, might have arrested the career of the savages, and stripped them of the garb of patriotism under which they committed these, till then unheard of cruelties.

Similar men, in possession of similar means, would, in this country, pave the way to similar atrocities. We have our lying journals, which may be compared to the Pere du Chéne itself. We have our colonel Duanes, and our captain Cheethams, who might in case of emergency, supply the places of the revolutionary commanders, and act on a new theatre, the tragedies of Lyons and La Vendee.

To avert, as far as our feeble instrumentality can be of any avail, the dreadful consequences attendant on the predominance of bad men, in a government like ours, in which the very freedom we wish to cherish gives them a ruinous scope, and renders them peculiarly dangerous to the community, we shall from time to time commence *personal attacks* on the individuals whose ascendency threatens the peace and safety of our country. But we would premise, that we shall not annoy any person from wanton and private motives. We shall attack them not as *personal*, but as *public* enemies. We shall confine our hostilities to the leaders of parties, and men who have attained a bad and portentous eminence. Our language shall be plain and intelligible to the meanest capacity. We shall not trouble ourselves to hunt up a paripharse for the term *lie*. But in exposing malignant and mischievous falsehoods, we shall not hesitate to give the name which is most appropriate. As much of the *private history* of a *political scoundrel*, as may appear to us to be necessary for a right understanding of his *public character*, we shall not hesitate to publish, so far as we may be favoured with the means of information. Lying, ignorant, and wrong-headed editors of newspapers, shall claim our particular attention. If we find that the exposure of a political culprit, does not lessen or destroy his influence with the American public, we shall be forced reluctantly to conclude, that there is no *moral sensibility* in the country, and that our conduct justifies the assertions of those foreigners, who declare that

> "While yet upon Columbia's rising brow
> The showy smile of young presumption plays,
> Her bloom is poison'd, and her heart decays.
> Even now in dawn of life, her sickly breath,
> Burns with the taint of empires near their death."

We, however, indulge the hope, that there is virtue and spirit enough in "young Columbia," to spurn from her "lordly land,"

> "The motly dregs of every distant clime,"

who have too long "rankled here in full malignity."

In this, our undertaking, we are influenced by no motive but a wish to be

* Page's French Revolution.

serviceable to our country; and as every honest man is interested in our attempt, "we claim the support, and invite the assistance of ALL." The ruinous consequences of demagogue-ascendency, infinitely the worst species of tyranny, will be felt by every honest man in society; and, therefore, every such man ought to contribute to the full measure of his ability, to drive political culprits from the stage of political action.

FOR THE WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

THE TIMES.

The present political situation of our country demands the serious attention of every honest American. When we recur to scenes of former times, we behold a country happy and flourishing under the mild, yet firm administration of a WASHINGTON. A national character, high in the estimation and applause of foreign powers, and maintained with the firm dignity of freemen, at home; the name and character of an American citizen, highly respected and applauded by the belligerent powers of Europe; and a navy, which, by its rapid increase, bid fair to place us upon an equality with the noblest and greatest naval power in the world; with a nation, whose glorious and brilliant success has rendered them alternately the envy, admiration, and applause of surrounding nations.

The mind, in the contemplation of this, our once brilliant situation, is filled with the most patriotic enthusiasm. But when, for a moment, we call to mind our present situation, hope sinks into despondency, and the mind is filled with the most gloomy anticipations; and we are led to pursue with curses and execrations, the authors of this, our national degradation. Where, my fellow-citizens, is our once highly respected national character? Where the applause and respectability once attached to the name of an American citizen? Sunk into the most abject contempt! Where is our once flourishing navy? Sold and dispersed, or laid up in dry docks, and pop-guns and rattles introduced as a substitute. God of nature! can an American know and see these things, without feeling the blush of indignation mantle on his cheek? And to what, and to whom, are we to attribute these melancholy truths? To whom, but the wrong, the hot-headed demagogues who legislate over your unhappy country? To whom, but the pusillanimous economist who presides over and directs your national councils?

These are glaring facts, the truth of which stare you in the face. Arouse yourselves then, fellow-citizens, assume the dignity of freemen, which you have so shamefully abandoned. Shake off that fatal lethargy which has seized upon your senses; burst asunder the chains of error with which the demagogues of faction have encircled you; and examine for yourselves the conduct of this arch-economist, this idol of the democratic faction, this man of consummate prudence. Investigate his plans and his procedures, and observe their operation; and upon the result of your investigation, judge for yourselves of the benefits resulting, of the honour accruing to your country; and then tell me where it rests, and what it consists in? Does it rest upon the purchase of Louisiana? On the sing-song economy exemplified in the draining of the public treasury of 15 millions of dollars for the purchase of a tract of land, from which no single benefit is derived, no honour accrued—but rather disgrace in the eyes of the world, and poverty and discord at home? Does it rest or consist in becoming, in a manner, tributary to the murdering, the usurping Bonaparte, in lining the pockets of this infernal regicide with two millions of dollars, and for no other reason than because he chose to demand it? Or does it consist in the dismemberment of our navy, the charter of our respectability, the protection of our commerce, and the strong hold of our freedom and independence, and substituting in its place scare-crows, and his pop-guns? These, ye vaunting, babbling democrats, are the results of

Jefferson; these the effects of his arch-economy: and these an exemplification of the consummate prudence of your still more consummate chieftain. Tell me, ye demagogues of faction, ye admirers of Jeffersonian prudence and economy, is it not owing to the pusillanimity of his measures, and his energetic economy, that conspiracies and treason stalk forth in open day? That dissentions have arisen in every part of our distracted and humbugged country, which threaten our political existence. Discontented and designing men seeing our tottering situation, seize upon the favourable moment, and attempt to involve their country in all the horrors of a civil war. These are facts, the truth of which cannot be denied—every man who has the least acquaintance with the present situation of his country, is fully sensible of them. Oh! my country, how hast thou fallen! Oh! liberty, how hast thou been sported with!

JUNIUS.

Documents, referred to in the President's Message, published last week. *(See page 255.)*

Extract of a letter from Gen. James Wilkinson, dated,

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 14, 1806.

After several consultations with the governor and judges, touching the arrest and confinement of certain known agents and emissaries of colonel Burr, in this city and territory, whose intrigues and machinations were to be apprehended, it is with their privity and approbation that I have caused three of them to be arrested, viz. doctor Errick Bollman, Samuel Swartwout, and Peter V. Ogden, against whom I possess strong facts, and I have recommended to the governor to have James Alexander, Esq. taken up on the grounds of strong suspicion. These persons, and all others who, by their character and deportment, may be considered hostile to the interests of the United States, or dangerous to this feeble frontier, under the menacing aspect of things from above, will, if my influence can prevail, be seized and sent by sea to the United States, subject to the disposition of the government, and accompanied by such information as may justify their confinement, and furnish a clue to the developement of the grounds, progress, and projectors of the treasonable enterprise in which they are engaged.

This letter will accompany doctor Bollman, who is to be this day embarked in a vessel bound for Charleston, under the charge of lieutenant Wilson, of the artillery, who has orders to land his prisoner at fort Johnston, or fort Moultrie, to forward this dispatch by mail, and to wait the orders of the executive. Mr. Swartwout will be sent to Baltimore by a vessel which will sail some time in the ensuing week, in custody of another subaltern, who will be the bearer of strong testimony against him, and also colonel Burr; and the others will follow under due precautions, by the earliest opportunities which may present.

I deem it essential to keep these prisoners apart, to prevent the adjustment of correspondent answers, or confessions to any examinations which may ensue, and I hope the measures of the executive may be so prompt and efficient, as to relieve the officers in charge of them from their trust, before the interposition of the friends of the prisoners may effect their liberation.

By this procedure we may intimidate the confederates, who are unquestionably numerous in this, as well as the adjacent territory, disconcert their arrangements, and possibly destroy their intrigues; and I hope the zeal which directs the measure, may be justified and approved; for whilst the glow of patriotism actuates my conduct, and I am willing to offer myself a martyr to the constitution of my country, I should indeed be most grievously disappointed did I incur its censure.

Here, Sir, we find the key to the western states, and here we must form one grand depository and place of arms; combine to this disposition, a river fleet

competent to its occlusion, and post it thirty or forty leagues above the Yazoo river, and we may repose in security; for the discontent and sufferings of our insurgent citizens which must immediately ensue, will soon open their eyes to the wickedness of their leaders, and work a radical reformation without bloodshed. This is my plan for resisting an internal attack; for external defence, gun-boats and bomb-ketches, with floating batteries at the mouths of the Missisippi, and the passes from lake Ponchartrain, will be necessary.

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Extract of a letter from Gen. James Wilkinson, dated

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 18, 1806.

SIR,

Since my last of the 14th instant, writs of habeas corpus have been issued for the bodies of Bollman, Swartwout, and Ogden; the two latter, by judge Workman, who is strongly suspected for being connected with Burr in his conspiracy, as I have proof this man declared some time since, that "the republican who possessed power, and did not employ it to establish a despotism, was a fool."

His writ for Ogden was served on captain Shaw, of the navy, who had him in charge at my request, on board the Etna bomb-ketch, and delivered him up; and Mr. Workman discharged him without giving me a word of information, although he knew he was confined by my order for a treasonable combination with Burr, and Mr. Ogden now struts at large. Swartwout I have sent off, and shall so report, holding myself ready for the consequences. Bollman was required by the superior court, but I have got rid of that affair also, under the usual liability for damages, in which case I shall look to our country for protection.

—

I, James Wilkinson, brigadier general, and commander in chief of the army of the United States, to warrant the arrest of Doctor Erick Bollman, on a charge of treason, misprision of treason, or such other offence against the government and laws of the United States, as the following facts may legally charge him with, on my honour as a soldier, and on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, do declare and swear, that on the sixth day of November last, when in command at Natchitoches, I received by the hands of a Frenchman, a stranger to me, a letter from Doctor Erick Bollman, of which the following is a correct copy:

"*New-Orleans, Sep.* 27, 1806.

SIR,

"I HAVE the honour to forward to your excellency the *enclosed letters*, which I was charged to deliver to you by our mutual friend. I shall remain for some time at this place, and should be glad to learn where and when I may have the pleasure of an interview with you. Have the goodness to inform me of it, and please to direct your letter to me, care of , or enclose it under cover to them.

I have the honour to be, with great respect,
Sir, your excellency's most ob't serv't,
(Signed) ERICK BOLLMAN.
Gen. WILKINSON.

Covering a communication in cypher from Col. Aaron Burr, of which the following is substantially as fair an interpretation as I have heretofore been able to make, the original of which I hold in my possession:

"I (Aaron Burr) have obtained funds and have actually commenced the enterprise. Detachments from different points and under different pretences will rendezvous on the Ohio, 1st November. Every thing internal and external favours views; protection of England is secured. *T— is gone to Jamaica to arrange with the Admiral on that station, and will meet at the Missisippi——England ——Navy of United States are ready to join, and final orders are given to my friends and followers; it will be an host of choice spirits. Wilkinson shall be second to Burr only; Wilkinson shall dictate the rank and promotion of his officers. Burr will proceed westward 1st August, never to return; with *him* go his daughter; the husband will follow in October with a *corps of worthies*: send forthwith an intelligent and confidential friend, with whom Burr may confer; he shall return immediately with further interesting details: this is essential to concert and harmony of movement; send a list of all persons known to Wilkinson west of the mountains, who could be useful, with a note delineating their characters.

By your messenger send me four or five of the commissions of your officers, which you can borrow under any pretence you please.

* Truxton.

they shall be returned faithfully: already are orders to the contractor given to forward six months provisions to points Wilkinson may name: This shall not be used until the last moment, and then under proper injunctions: the project is brought to the point so long desired: Burr guarantees the result with his life and honour, the lives, the honour, and fortunes of hundreds, the best blood of our country: Burr's plan of operation is to move down rapidly from the falls on the fifteenth of November, with the first five hundred or one thousand men, in light boats, now constructing for that purpose; to be at Natchez between the fifth and fifteenth of December, then to meet Wilkinson; then to determine whether it will be expedient in the first instance to seize on, or pass by Baton Rouge: on receipt of this, send Burr an answer; draw on Burr for all expenses, &c. The people of the country to which we are going, are prepared to receive us: their agents now with Burr say, that if we will protect their religion, and will not subject them to a foreign power, that in three weeks all will be settled. The Gods invite to glory and fortune: it remains to be seen whether we deserve the boon: the bearer of this goes express to you: he will hand a formed letter of introduction to you from Burr, a copy of which is hereunto subjoined: he is a man of inviolable honour, and perfect discretion; formed to execute rather than to project; capable of relating facts with fidelity, and incapable of relating them otherwise, he is thoroughly informed of the plans and intentions of and will disclose to you as far as you enquire, and no further: he has imbibed a reverence for your character, and may be embarrassed in your presence; put him at ease and he will satisfy you: doctor Bollman, equally confidential, better informed on the subject, and more intelligent, will hand this duplicate." 29th July.

The day after my arrival at this city, the 26th of November last, I received another letter from the Doctor, of which the following is a correct copy:

"NEW-ORLEANS, November 25, 1806.

"SIR,

"Your letter of the 16th instant, has been duly received; supposing that you will be much engaged this morning, I defer waiting on your excellency till you will be pleased to inform me of the time when it will be convenient to you to see me.

I remain, with great respect,
Your excellency's most obedient servant,
ERICK BOLLMAN.

His excellency,
GENERAL WILKINSON, Fauxbourgh."
MARIGNY, the house between madame Trevigne and M. Macarty.

On the 30th of the same month I waited in person on Dr. E. Bollman, when he informed me that he had not heard from Col. Burr since his arrival here. That he (the said Dr. E. Bollman) had sent dispatches to Col. Burr by a lieutenant Spence, of the Navy, and that he had been advised of Spence's arrival at Nashville, in the state of Tennessee, and observed that Col. Burr had proceeded too far to retreat; that he (Col. Burr) had numerous and powerful friends in the United States, who stood pledged to support him with their fortunes, and that he must succeed. That he (the said Dr. E. Bollman) had written to Col. Burr on the subject of provisions, and that he expected a supply would be sent from New-York, and also from Norfolk, where Col. Burr had strong connections. I did not see or hear from the Dr. again until the 5th instant, when I called on him the second time. The mail having arrived the day before, I asked him whether he had received any intelligence from Col. Burr; he informed me that he had seen a letter from Col. Burr, of the 30th October, in which he (Col. Burr) gave assurances that he should be at Natchez with 2000 men on the 20th December, instant, where he should wait until he heard from this place; that he would be followed by 4000 men more, and that he (Col Burr) if he had chosen, could have raised or got 12,000 as easily as 6000, but that he did not think that number necessary. Confiding fully in this information, I became indifferent about further disguise. I then told the Doctor that I should most certainly oppose Col. Burr if he came this way. He replied that they must come here for equipments and shipping, and observed that he did not know what had pass d between Col. Burr and myself, obliqued at a sham defence, and waved the subject.

From the documents in my possession and the several communications, verbal as well as written, from the said Dr. Bollman, on this subject, I feel no hesitation in declaring under the solemn obligation of an oath, that he has committed misprision of treason against the government of the United States.

(Signed) JAMES WILKINSON.

Signed and sworn to this 14th day of December, 1806, before me, one of the justices of the peace of this county.

(Signed) J. CARRICK.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 25, 1806.

Dear Sir—Mr. Swartwout, the brother of colonel S. of New York, being on his way down the Mississippi, and presuming that he may pass you at some post on the river, has requested of me a letter of introduction, which I give with pleasure, as he is a most amiable young man, and highly respectable from his character and connexions. I pray you to afford him any friendly offices which his situation may require, and beg you to pardon the trouble which his may give you.

With entire respect, your friend & obed't serv't, A. BURR.

His Excellency Gen. Wilkinson.

FOREIGN.

Thirty one bulletins of the French army have been published; but we gave in our last an abstract of their most important contents. We shall merely glean such things deserving notice as may have escaped us.

Prince Hohenlohe, with 16,000 men, capitulated on the 15th October.

Prince Augustus Ferdinand, brother to Prince Louis, killed at Soulfeldt, and son of Prince Ferdinand, brother to the great Frederick, has shared the same fate. The King of Prussia, say the French, has not 15,000 men left.

On the 29th, a Prussian corps of 6,000 men capitulated to Gen. Milhaud, at Passewalk. The French have taken 150 stands of colours. The states of the Duke of Brunswick are in possession of the French.

Stettin has likewise fallen into the hands of the French, although provided with 160 pieces of cannon, and a garrison of 6000 troops.

Of the Prussian army of 180,000 men, not one has crossed the Oder. They have all been taken or killed, except a few fugitives.

The French declare that the Russians dare not meet them, as the battle of Austerlitz is still before their eyes.

Custrin surrendered about the 20th of November, and 4,000 prisoners were taken.

The little town of Aklau is taken, and 4,000 Prussian troops, by General Becker.

General Clark is appointed governor of Berlin; Prince Jerome has advanced into Silesia; the King of Holland has taken possession of the Hanoverian territory, and Marshal Mortier of that of Cassel.

The Emperor of France on the 26th October, issued a proclamation, extolling the bravery and good conduct of his army, and breathing inveterate hostility against the English.

Marshal Mortier, in answer to a supplicatory note from the Prince of Hesse Cassel, requesting permission to march at the head of his own troops along with those of France, against the enemies of the latter, informed the Prince, that the existence of his house was incompatible with the safety of France.

November 7th, General Savary, at the head of 500 hussars, and a regiment of chasseurs, defeated the Prussian General Husdonne, and made him prisoner, with two brigades of hussars, and two battalions of grenadiers.

His Majesty has ordered a contribution of one hundred and fifty millions to be levied on Prussia and her allies.

Lubec was taken on the 27th November, in which was destroyed the last corps of the Prussian army.

Marshal Ney was charged with the siege of Magdeburg, which surrendered with a slight resistance.

DOMESTIC.

Reports since our last have been various and contradictory respecting the conspiracy of Burr. Saturday last we had information by an arrival from N. Orleans, as late as the 3d of January. We were told that Adair, with the advanced guard of Burr's troops, had passed Cumberland on the 20th Dec. with 2,000 men; and that Burr was himself following, with 6,0000 men. News, however, from the same quarter, of 3 days later date, is received by the ship Neptune, which, by some hocus-pocusing, reduces Burr's forces to 600 foot, and 200 horse.

A bill, originating in the Senate of the United States, for suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, has been rejected in the house. This caused some animated debates, in which Messrs. Randolph, Dana, and others, distinguished themselves.

Edward Livingston, Esq. late mayor of New-Orleans, has been charged with having been concerned in the Burr conspiracy. He has published, however, a very long exculpatory address, denying the charge, and criminating Wilkinson for his illegal conduct relative to Bollman, Swartwout, and others.

In a late number of the Richmond Enquirer, has appeared a long article

respecting Burr's conspiracy, to which was appended some remarks of the editor, tending to injure the reputation of commodore Truxton. The aspersion has been ably refuted by the editor of the Norfolk Ledger. Want of room obliges us to omit, till our next, further notice of this unwarrantable proceeding.

Governor's Speech.—We perceive by this official declaration, that our public councils are still tainted with the old leaven of Jeffersonianism. It is incumbent on the *Federalists* to keep a watchful eye on the dominant party. Some *should be* great men, are still a little "*twistical or so.*" If, as we think Burke somewhere observes, "they show themselves vicious beyond the fair bounds of human infirmity," it may be necessary to check their career.

Some remarks relative to the Letters of Marcus, which make some precious disclosures respecting a *union of honest men*, viz. the Clintonians and Burrites, are unavoidably postponed.

We shall glance at the proceedings of our State Legislature in our next.

New Literary Publication.

A publication has been commenced in this place, somewhat in the stile of Addison's Spectator, which is conducted with ability, has afforded some delicate tit-bits, and promises choice viands. It is called "*Salmagundi, or the Whim-Whams and Opinions of Launcelot Langstaff, & others.*"

The motto,

"In hoc est hoax, cum quiz et jokesez,
Et smokem, toastem, roastem folkesez
Fee, faw, fum. Pzalmanazar."

is a pretty enough piece of burlesque, and would not have dishonoured the pen of Rabelais or Cervantes.

The introductory number informs us, that it is the joint production of a number of gentlemen, who should seem to have *clubbed their wits* for the town's entertainment. This may, perhaps, be the reason, that in the first number, we are presented with several repetitions of the same idea, with but trifling variation in the expression; as different persons writing on similar topics, and with similar views, would be very liable to fall into what would have the appearance of tautology.

Thus, page 4th, the gentlemen tell us,

"We beg the public particularly to understand, that *we solicit no patronage.* We are determined, on the contrary, that the patronage shall be entirely on our side. *We have nothing to do with the pecuniary concerns of our paper; its success will yield us neither pride nor profit, nor will its failure occasion to us either loss or mortification. We advise the public, therefore, to purchase our numbers for their own sakes*—if they do not, let them settle the affair with their consciences and with posterity."

This was excellent *for once;* but lest we should chance to forget how *independent* these gentlemen are, we are told again, page 7:

"Before we proceed further, however, we advise every body, man, woman, and child, *that can read,* or *get any friend to read for them, to purchase this paper:—not that we write for money;* for in common with all philosophical wiseacres, from Solomon downwards, we hold it in supreme contempt. *They are welcome to buy this work, or not, just as they choose. If it be purchased freely, so much the better for the public and the publisher—we gain not a stiver.*"

Passing over the compliment to Solomon, which, in truth, we do not vastly admire, we beg leave to observe, that this succession of the same dishes, is a little like *pork and beans for dinner,* and *beans and pork for supper*—(If one may mention such vulgar dishes at such a superb entertainment.) At any rate, it is not *Salmagundi.* But we have not yet finished this course, for here we have it again—pages 12, 13.

"We again advise them (to wit the public) to read our papers when they come out. We recommend to all mothers *to purchase them for their daughters*—We advise all daughters *to purchase them for the sake of their mothers.* &c. As we have *before hinted* (to be sure you have) *we do not concern ourselves about the pecuniary matters of our paper, we leave its price to be regulated by our publisher.*"

This is a little too much. It is gorging the guests with *sweetmeats* at the commencement of the entertainment, and thus spoiling their appetites for the *turtle soup,* and *roasted ducks.* Pray, Messrs. Caterers of Salmagundi, give us a little *bubble and squeak,* or *topsy-turvy,* by way of variety, or a little plain plum-pudding, if you have it

at hand. But, in the name of all the gods of gormandizing, spare us your whipped syllabub, if you have nothing but *flummery* to substitute.

But as we have before observed, we have some civil things to say of this feast, and having followed the advice of the gentlemen who furnished the repast, in *purchasing* a ticket of admission, we shall claim the honour next week to seat ourselves at the festive and literary board, with a disposition to relish its dainties.

ALBANY, January 27.

GOVERNOR's SPEECH.

The two houses of the Legislature of this State, met this day at the City-Hall in the City of Albany, when his Excellency the Governor appeared in the Assembly Chamber precisely at 2 o'clock, and delivered the following

SPEECH:

Gentlemen of the Senate and Assembly,

In looking back on the events of the past year we find abundant cause for gratitude and mutual felicitation. Our commercial Cities, in the whole extent of the Continent, have been exempted from the scourge of that malignant disease which has so frequently depopulated them, and interrupted their commerce. Our country has progressed in wealth and strength with a rapidity unparal leled. Our exterior relations has assumed a brighter aspect, since the just and pacific disposition of our Government has placed our differences with foreign powers in a train for amicable adjustment. Our public debt has been greatly diminished. Our burthens are scarcely perceptible ; and a general prosperity rewards the various exertions of our Citizens. Such a state of things evinces the blessing of Heaven, on a wise administration of our national concerns.

In this general dispensation of benefits, our own state has merited and received an unrivalled portion. In the course of a few years, she has outstripped her confederates, in those important sources of national greatness, agriculture and commerce ; and is not behind the foremost of them in improvements in the useful and fine arts. The first of these assertions is supported by a comparison of exports from the City of New-York, with those from the City of Philadelphia, during the short period of five or six years ; which affords an unerring criterion, and establishes this important fact—That while each has experienced a rapid increase, the former, which at the commencement of the period was far behind, has, previous to its termination, overtaken and gone far ahead of the latter. To explain : in the year 1800, the exports from Philadelphia stood in a ratio to those of New-York, of about seven to six—At the close of 1805, those of New-York were to those of Philadelphia as twelve to seven nearly. Whence, it is natural to inquire, proceed these results? Which are the more remarkable, as Philadelphia has preserved her superiority in population ; having considerably upwards of an hundred thousand inhabitants, while New-York has little more than seventy. The question is one which merits the examination of an enlightened people, and the solution of it, if I mistake not, will be found in our spirited exertions in the improvements of roads and navigable streams. These have facilitated an intercourse between our sea-ports and interior country—Have taught the forests to bow beneath the labours of the husbandman —Have converted the wilderness into fruitful fields, and have made the desert places rejoice, and blosom as the rose. Similar causes have produced similar effects in Great-Britain, a country unequalled in agriculture, arts, manufactures and commerce. It is little more than fifty years since her attention was earnestly turned to the facilities of internal intercourse. From that period her exports have been progressing, and have nearly attained to an increase of four hundred per cent ; while that of her population has not exceeded ten. A wise government will not fail to improve such advantages.

In the discharge of those duties, gentlemen, imposed by the constitution on the executive at the opening of every session of the Legislature, I have little information to give you, and but few subjects to recommend to your deliberation, but such as have on former occasions been submitted. The leading points of republican policy which, under our form of government, ever must have the strongest claims to national consideration, are the encouragement of agriculture and the useful arts, the diffusion of knowledge, by institutions for the promotion of education, the advancement of public justice, and the efficiency of the national force. To these objects we have at no time merited the reproach of being indifferent. Great and honourable exertions have been made. Much, however, still remains to be done, which we have the ability to do.

A society has been instituted by the Legislature, for the promotion of agriculture and useful arts. But it has ever been so straightened in its pecuniary means, as greatly to circumscribe its utility.—Very moderate legislative assistance would enable it to institute a course of agricultural experiments which would be highly beneficial to the community. It might teach us the art of increasing the product of labour—Of improving the breeds of the useful domestic animals, and the quality of such crude materials as are used in our infant manufactures, and are derived from

our own soils and our own flocks. European nations are eminently indebted for their progress in these particulars, to the liberal support of similar institutions.

The act of the 2d of April, 1805, entitled "An act to raise a fund for the encouragement of common schools," contains an authority to the comptroller to loan the interest annually, arising from the fund thereby established, for the purpose of accumulative increase of capital to a certain extent; I submit to the legislature the propriety of a similar provision as to the dividends on the stock held by the state in the Merchants Bank, and the interest on the loans made under the 14th section of the supply-bill for the year 180', the principal or capital, in these latter cases, having been appropriated by the Legislature to the same wise and benevolent purpose, as in the former. The inducement to this measure is, the slow progress of the first mentioned fund, which without aids will not benefit the rising generation of the present day, whatever it may do for those which shall follow.

In inviting your attention to the subject of public justice, I cannot refrain from again urging the propriety of a revision of the criminal code, that the degrees of punishment may be more accurately proportioned to the comparative magnitude of offences. That the value of a cent should warrant the difference between three and fourteen years imprisonment in the case of larcency, or that he who alters a receipt for a few shillings, or knowingly passes a piece of false coin of the lowest denomination, which he has honestly received, should be punished as severely as he who counterfeits the currency of the country, and thereby impairs the confidence of the community in the general medium of commercial transactions, are certainly defects in the system of criminal jurisprudence, which require a remedy. Instances of some of the latter cases, I understand, actually exist at this moment. Let it not be said, the executive has the power to mitigate the severity of punishment in such cases. The prerogative to pardon vested by the constitution can only be exercised righteously under a discretion strictly legal, or in cases very peculiarly circumstanced, and cannot with propriety pronounce the sanction of the law unjust.

Repeated applications have been made to me by respectable Citizens on the subjects of the act entitled "an act for establishing "courts of justices of the peace in and for the "City of New-York," which, notwithstanding the amendments made last winter, still continues to excite much uneasiness. The principal ground of complaint is the expense and delay attending prosecutions in those courts. A delay of justice is to the poor man emphatically a denial of justice; particularly in large and populous Cities, where the loss of a day's labour is frequently the loss of a day's subsistence to a worthy family. —This class of Citizens, therefore, ought never to be subjected to a *fruitless* attendance on courts, nor to the hazard of expenses, which shall deter them from prosecuting their rights. As far as the grievances complained of proceed from defects in the organization, jurisprudence, or administration of these inferior tribunals, redress will be found, I trust, in the wisdom and policy of the Legislature.

I should consider myself, Gentlemen, manifestly deficient in the discharge of my duty, were I to relax my exertions, to impress on your minds a conviction of the propriety of greater attention to the state of the national force than has yet been bestowed on it. If we are sincere in the belief that standing armies are hostile to liberty and economy, and mean to avoid the necessity of employing them by entrusting the national defence to the militia of the country, that militia should certainly be rendered as efficient as possible. It requires no argument to convince the reflective mind, that, in the present improved state of military tactics, numbers alone give not national strength—And that well appointed and well disciplined invading armies, when opposed by ill provided irregulars only, spread desolation, inflict calamity, and achieve conquest with little difficulty—Even the generous love of country and the public good, which republics ought to cherish, and which nerves the patriot's arm when encountering the enemies of his native soil, is then but the sad mean of swelling the dire catalogue of human misery. This is not a picture of the imagination, it is drawn from real life, and I forewarn you in time, Gentlemen, that it may not be realized in our own country. I have been an eye witness to the state of the militia: I have personally inspected nearly the whole, and I can with truth assert to you that they have not, as I verily believe, of such arms as a soldier ought to have, and as our law requires, a musket to every tenth man, nor a bayonet to every twentieth. Many are destitute of arms of every description, and appear on parade shouldering a staff in place of a firelock—Nor is the fault imputable to them—Arms they cannot procure, and it is the duty of the government to furnish them. I say the *duty*, because I am warranted in saying so both by the intrinsic nature of the thing, and the constitution of our country. The fortieth article of the constitution ordains, that the militia of the state shall at all times, as well in peace as in war, be armed, disciplined, and ready for service; and that a proper magazine of warlike stores, proportionate to the number of inhabitants, shall be for ever thereafter, at the expense of the state, and by acts of the Legislature, established, maintained and continued in every county in the state. An injunction so solemn cannot consistent with udty be disregarded—Nor is the deficiency in arms greater than that in colours, and in martial music. Many regiments are totally

destitute of the former, and very ill provided with the latter. So great is the deficiency in the last particular, that, with the exception of the City of New-York, there can scarcely be collected, throughout the state, a dozen drummers, capable of distinguishing a retreat from a charge. If the Legislature should entertain doubts as to the importance of having in the militia, musicians skilled in the various branches of military music, I would recommend to their perusal the act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1803, for the organization of the militia of the district of Columbia. They will find it there considered of sufficient magnitude, to justify the holding out considerable inducements to engagements in that service. I have found every where a laudable military ardour; an emulation to excel in military discipline and knowledge, which if properly encouraged, and united with a just confidence in our own strength, may bid defiance to foreign aggression. To inspire that confidence is completely in the power of Government.

An exemplification of an act of the Legislature of New-Jersey will be laid before you, from which it will appear, that some controversy has arisen as to the limits of the territorial and jurisdictional rights of that state and this; an equitable and amicable mode of adjustment, by a reference to commissioners, is proposed, which I presume will be acceded to.

To render your session, Gentlemen, agreeable to yourselves and beneficial to our country, nothing on my part shall be wanting.

MORGAN LEWIS.

Albany, January 27, 1807.

From the Port Folio.

TO AGENTS AND SUBSCRIBERS.

In this quarter, and, perhaps, in every quarter of the globe, where Literature is in any estimation, he who writes for the edification of others, or his own emolument, must sometimes address his readers, not in the language of Learning, nor in the tones of gayety, but in the discordant dialect of a creditor, a dialect far inferior in sweetness to the Dorick or the Ionian.

Though he strives to shun it, as he would a provincial barbarism, the Editor of the Port Folio, is too often compelled to publish an article, like the present, which has neither the power to divert nor to instruct, and which, while it can scarcely fix attention will probably provoke resentment.

But ruggid as this hateful topic is, may the writer hope, and his readers believe, that he *argufies it* with the honest simplicity of Farmer Ashfield, and that his thoughts are benevolent, though his manners are uncouth Thrice, and four times fortunate would he be, if, by any charm like that of Shakspeare's Hermia, the voice of the editor might seem

More tunable than lark to shepherd's ear,
When wheat is green, and hawthorn buds appear.

During the midsummer of 1806, the editor assumed the liberty to hint, he hoped not without a mixture of delicacy and dignity, that though his claims were many, his receipts were few. By many gentlemen, this appeal to their justice was sufficiently regarded, by others it was neglected, and by a few resented. Unfortunately, it had but a very limited and partial operation.

In the autumn, a season, in which it imports every editor to arrange the accompts of the year, it was distinctly perceived that a vigorous and uniform system for collecting small and remote debts must be adopted. By the advice of a friend and counsellor, the following circular letter was sent to every subscriber in the United States, and in the British dominions in North America.

A. B. Esqr. To the Port Folio Dr.
To volumes 4 and 5, for 1804 and 5 $ 12

Philadelphia, November, 1806.

The situation of the affairs of The Port Folio, and the heavy claims on it, have induced me to call to my aid an accomptant, who has examined the subscription list, and among the results of this examination, has stated the above accompt against you.

Separated by my literary avocations from this department of my paper, and the frequent victim of the carelessnes or improper conduct of others, I am well aware that many errors may exist in these accompts, and I am therefore prepared to make any deduction from the above *you* shall say it is entitled to. Should you claim any deductions, I have only to request of you the mention of the person to whom you have made payments, and the period at which they were made.

Should you find this accompt correct, or after you have made such deductions from it as you shall consider yourself entitled to, let me entreat you immediately to remit the amount you find due to me. Do this by return of post. The notes of any bank I can easily employ, and thus I remove every obstacle to payments.

This is not an application under common circumstances. I am impelled to it by pressures from which nothing but an immediate attention to my claims, by every one of my subscribers, can relieve me. I shall wait your answer with anxiety.

I am very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

J. D.

Although the receipt of arrearages was one object of this circular, it was not its cardinal point. Prior to the year 1806, the accompts with our friends and patrons had been so negligently adjusted, that to the balancing of our books, it was necessary that we should obtain from every subscriber, *his* statement of

his accompt with The Port Folio. In front of the circular, we exhibited, as well as our dim light would allow his debits and credits, and then, in our invocation to each individual, in which we were studious of nothing so much as a style of sweetness, frankness, and urbanity, we rested the whole upon *his* honour, *his* memory, *his* accuracy, and *his* justice.

The result of this measure has exceeded our most sanguine expectations; and with a union of duty and delight, we declare, that out of an immense pile of letters we have received in reply, we can produce half a score written in a style either angry, querulous, or harsh. On the contrary, the Editor's motives have been so clearly discerned, or so courteously scanned, there is such a hearty good will in the cause of literature, among the GENTLEMEN AND SCHOLARS OF THE COUNTRY, mingled with the most cordial testimony of personal regard, that, as he contemplates the tenour of this correspondence, it seems as if he were surveying, not angry frowns, or fading friendship, but a lanscape of CLAUDE, exhibiting the most glowing tints, and the most smiling prospects. Nor has this tone of gentleness and cheeriness been suppressed or changed even in some of the strongest cases, where perhaps a generous friend, and a liberal patron, has been erroneously taxed for two, three, or four years, and who, aloof from negligence or injustice, has, with promptitude and punctuality, cancelled all our claims. The Editor is not insensible of the value of such a spirit of benignity, regulated by the verv "law of kindness;" nor, till this epoch in the editing of The Port Folio, had he an adequate idea of the interest which his countrymen take in his success. Our thanks are not only *absolutely* due, but are *warmly* tended to all, who have been engaged in the above correspondence with the editor, on a topic of the most intractable and irksome species, a topic foreign to his studies, and painful to his sensibility; a topic, which, urged in any style, in the most auspicious moments, and by the most dexterous creditor, is unquestionably one of the most ungracious that can be started. Invest a *Dun* in the purest dress you may, and still he is an ill favoured brat, not much more welcome in a near approach, than a democrat, or a chimney-sweeper.

Gentlemen, who either from carelessness, or *too much care*, have omitted to pay for the past or the current year, will oblige the Editor, and increase the value of his miscellany, by an *immediate* attention to his claims.

During the progress of the present volume, every effort will be made to please the general reader. An augmentation, but of two or three hundred names, on the subscription book for 1807, would banish perplexity from the Editor's brow, and all dust and cobwebs from his inkstand. His mind, like his miscellany, sinks to a vulgar level when he is vexed with those wordly "*cares that consume.*" Let him have no care but to please the public, and no occupation but the pursuits of literature.

But while we are thus rigid, and, perhaps importunate, in reclaiming for the past, and inviting for the future, some of our patrons have claims on us; and we have the satisfaction to state, that we are now fully prepared to adjust them. Any subscriber may be furnished *gratis* with any numbers of The Port Folio necessary to the integrity of the Old Series, or the new. A few complete setts of the former, may be had, on application at the office, or by letter. Vols. I. and II. in binding, plain or elegant, are ready for sale. The Title Page and Index will, on application, be sent *gratis* to subscribers. Every man who has been neglected, is invited to state the grievance, and we will immediately apply the remedy. Among the irregularities which have attended the distribution of this Journal, may be numbered an inability always to furnish deficient numbers. Our arrangements justify us in announcing that all errors in directing or transmitting papers will, in future, be reformed; and we are determined that every subscriber shall receive his paper in due season.

All letters, relative to the pecuniary concerns of this Journal; and all political and literary communications, are to be addressed, *post paid*, to the Editor of the Port Folio, and all monies are to be remitted to him with this exception *.

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* *New and correct list of Agents.*

LOWER CANADA.

Mr. John Neilson, printer, *Quebec.*
David A. Ogden, Esq. *Montreal.*

UPPER CANADA.

Mr. W. Musgrave, *Niagara.*
Messrs. W. & I. Crooks, *do.*

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Jonathan H. Hubbard, Esq. *Windsor.*
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John C. Gray, *Danbury.*

There are authorized agents in many of the great towns of the Union, who, under a special power, act in his behalf; and any gentleman, who chooses, may give his name, or pay his subscription to such agents. But there is a very considerable body of patronage in many of the villages and remote places of the Union. In this case the application must be personal; and it is earnestly requested of every gentleman that the *postage* of all letters in any shape relative to The Port Folio, may be paid. It must be remembered, by every one, that were the Editor, unjustly, obliged to pay the postage of only one half of the letters received in the course of a year, the profits of publication would be below his regard.

The department of publication is now under the immediate superintendence and control of the Editor; all applications on office business must, in future, be made to him, or his clerk, at the N. E. corner of Second in Dock-street. Payments for the city of Philadelphia are to be made, at the office, or to some person specially authorized by the Editor.

Lest any alteration in our imprint should create any incorrect conclusion, it is proper to state, that the connexion in business hitherto subsisting between Mr. JOHN WATTS and the Editor, is dissolved by mutual consent, and for mutual convenience. Mr. W. has more important engagements than the publishing of a weekly pamphlet, which, in justice to his abilities, he has printed during the last year, in a very elegant and workmanlike manner.

Messrs. SMITH & MAXWELL, two young men of ability, industry, and enterprise, are under a contract to print this volume in a style not inferior either in typography or correctness, to its predecessor. Although at the commencement of the first and second volumes of The Port Folio, new fonts of types were purchased, yet, as we wish to please the eye not less than to amuse the imagination of our readers, this volume is to be printed on an entire new letter; and the character which we have employed for the introductory passages and notes, is pronounced by connoisseurs to be singularly beautiful.

As the Editor has formed a connexion at once powerful and friendly, in consequence of which the buttresses of business will not hereafter be shaken, as it is determined that nothing either in the mechanical execution, or in the literary department of The Port Folio, shall be omitted which can give value to the work; and as it imperiously demands much labour, and is attended with great expense, may he, in no *airy dreams*, discern sufficient proofs of public favour. The task of a Journalist is often invidious, and often irksome. Without a spirit of candour among the various tribes of readers, vain is every attempt to please. Captiousness cavils, fanaticism whines, and party prejudice yells; but, in the manly exhortation of EDMUND BURKE, "applaud us when we run; console us when we fall; cheer us when we recover; but let us pass on—for God's sake let us pass on."

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